

# WHAT THE EDITOR SAYS.

**Public Ledger**

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY  
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IN HOC SIGNO VINCES.

## A Word to Republicans.

The hope of the party lies in the expansion of a stalwart Republican press. The Republican who reads or otherwise helps to support a Democratic paper to the exclusion of one of his own party newspapers is untrue to the Republican cause.

Unanimously subscribed to by the National Republican League.

J. S. CLARKSON, President.  
A. B. HUMPHREY, Secretary.

It is passing strange, says *The American Economist*, that any can be found who does not grieve over the bloody work at Homestead.

THE HOME-STEAD TRAGEDY.

Pa. Here were a score of human lives destroyed, several scores of our fellow-men dangerously wounded, and hundreds of others so badly injured that they will not recover for many days. Yet there is no denying that the politicians interested in the election of Mr. CLEVELAND positively rejoice in this blood letting. They see in it a hope that the aroused passions of labor may lead it to do that which reason would never allow it to do—to tear down the temple on its own head in the blind endeavor to crush its employer. For while it might seriously injure capitalists engaged in American manufacturing to vote Free-trade into power next November, it would usher in an era of blank despair for American working people and their families.

For weeks the Free-trade papers have been gloating over the prospect of trouble between employer and employed in the iron and steel industry, and have persistently attributed whatever reductions may have occurred in wages to the new Tariff. The Homestead carnage has inspired them with renewed zeal and the cartoonist has been pressed into service to supplement their demagogic editorials by picturing the McKinley law as the monstrous cause of the bloody battle on the banks of the Monongahela. Not a single man of the blood battle on the banks of the Monongahela. Not a single man of the blood battle on the banks of the Monongahela. Not a single man of the blood battle on the banks of the Monongahela.

Unfortunately, the Tariff cannot prevent strikes and lockouts. No one ever contended that it could or would. No matter how high wages may be in this country, differences between workmen and their employers will occur so long as human nature remains what it is. In many instances—as a rule, we might almost say—strikes are a result of a high standard of wages, which tend toward a higher plane of intelligence among workmen and promote organization and discipline. The result is a lively sense of their rights and an aggressive proneness to maintain them. Slaves never strike. Labor troubles are unknown in Russia, where the laborer stands next door to slavery. In countries like Austria and Spain, where the working classes enjoy only little more freedom, protests from labor against the exactions of capital are few and feeble. As we ascend the scale to countries whose labor enjoys more and more liberty, protests against capitalistic oppression grow in frequency and vigor, and finally, in countries of the best paid and most intelligent workmen, take the form of demand and even coercion of employers.

## SLAVER'S FATE.

An Awful Narrative of a Shipwrecked Vessel.

Four Hundred Went Down With the Tahiti in Drake's Bay.

Three Men and a Woman, All Gilbert Islanders, Escape—The Woman Dies Four Days Later—Survivors Feed on the Corpses of the Woman.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Last September the brig Tahiti put into Drake's bay, near San Francisco, having been blown many hundred miles out of her course. She was short of water and provisions and her rigging was sadly in need of repair. Aboard were nearly 400 Gilbert Islanders, crowded into a space sufficient for half that number, and there were also Capt. Ferguson and wife, H. H. Leavitt, a New York lawyer, and a young physician, Dr. John Gibson, of San Francisco. Gibson left the ship, as did the Fergusons. Leavitt, who was really the trader in slaves, remained aboard and took on a new captain named Paulsen. The port officials made a feeble attempt to seize the Tahiti, but she got away and sailed for her destination, San Benito, Mexico. The next heard of her was in October, when the steamer Roseville sighted her floating bottom up off the Mexican coast. War ships, steamers and sailing vessels have hunted for possible survivors without success. Even the wreck is lost somewhere on the Pacific. Now comes a strange story.

Leon Martell, an illiterate Mexican, is the narrator. He has just come from Manzanillo, Mexico, where he spent several months. Four months ago while up the coast sixty miles from there he heard of and visited two shipwrecked men. One was a Russian-Fin named Johansen and the other a Gilbert Islander. They said they were on board the Tahiti when she capsized, and, that with four others, they escaped in a small boat. The brig capsized in a heavy squall on the night of October 10, and was bottom up inside of five minutes. The boat in which Johansen claimed to have made his escape was on top of the house and floated off when the brig capsized. Four others, three men and a woman, all Gilbert Islanders, climbed in with him. They had neither food nor water and only three oars. When daylight came the brig was out of sight. On the fourth day the woman died, and the men were forced to eat portions of her body to keep themselves alive, for the first few days after leaving the brig it blew a gale, and the men had all they could do to prevent the boat from being swamped.

Several heavy showers fell, but it did them little good, as what fell in the boat or was caught in their clothing was mixed with the salt spray that constantly blew over them. Then the sun came out and beat down on the unfortunate castaways with tropical force, and they suffered terrible tortures from thirst. One of the islanders drank salt water and went mad on the tenth day, and finally plunged into the sea. Four days later another islander died, and the two survivors threw him overboard. That night it rained hard and the suffering men caught enough water to quench their thirst. The next day the body of the woman, though carefully preserved, became so repulsive that Johansen threw it overboard, preferring to starve rather than eat any more of it. On the morning of October 26, sixteen days after leaving the ill-fated brig, the boat was cast ashore, and, more dead than alive, the two men crawled out of her and laid down on the beach. They were carried to the huts of some fishermen near by, and it was there Martell found them. The islander had recovered from his terrible experience, but Johansen was still sick.

Tumult in Honduras.  
NEW YORK, July 22.—Official advices were received Wednesday from Consul William C. Burchard, of Truxo and Rustan, Honduras, confirmatory of the reports of a threatened revolution in that country. The consul says that the insurrection is rapidly growing, and, in his opinion, the situation is becoming sufficiently alarming to warrant the immediate dispatch of a cruiser to Honduras to protect American interests.

Boycotted Carnegie spikes.  
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 22.—The carpenters employed by the marshal to lay sidewalks, struck because the spikes provided were from the Carnegie works of Pittsburgh. New spikes were immediately found with a different brand on the keg and the men went back to work. The carpenters' union had declared against anything coming from Carnegie and will enforce the boycott.

W. F. Harrity the Chairman.  
NEW YORK, July 22.—The democratic national committee met here Thursday, Cal. Brice, presiding. W. F. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, was elected as the new chairman of the committee, and S. P. Sheeran, of Indiana, was re-elected secretary. Robert B. Roosevelt, of New York, was elected treasurer of the committee to succeed James W. Kenda.

Hugh O'Donnell's Mission.  
PITTSBURGH, July 22.—Hugh O'Donnell says his destination on his recent mysterious mission was New York. What he accomplished he believes will tend toward settling the strike. He will not deny the suggestion that he consulted with the members of the national republican committee.

Much suffering in Caracas.  
CARACAS, Venezuela, July 21.—There is a scarcity of provisions in Caracas, causing much suffering. Meat is sold for \$1 a pound. Further efforts are to be made for a tranquil resumption of the congress.

Killed by a Tree During a Storm.  
EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 22.—John Barnett, a farmer, of Knight township, while en route home during a terrific wind-storm, was caught under a falling oak tree and killed.

## READY FOR REVOLUTION.

A Great Secret Organization in Behalf of Cuban Independence.  
NEW YORK, July 22.—The Herald says that in anticipation of another Cuban revolution the Cuban revolutionary party has been formed in the United States, Jamaica and Mexico. They declare that they want liberty for all the inhabitants of the island—Spaniards and Cubans, Negroes and white men. They do not propose to invade Cuba until the independent movement there takes definite shape and they are asked to second the war.

They do not intend to send expeditions without a complete understanding with the veterans of the past revolution and the people on the island. They count upon the sympathy of Spanish-America and of the liberty-loving inhabitants of this country. They believe that Porto Rico will rise at the same time in rebellion. Revolutionary work is being done in the island, and it would be unjust to expose the lives of the revolutionists by exposing them. The Cuban clubs are accumulating funds, without which the war would be a failure, and are working secretly to combine all the elements for the final effort.

In Key West, which has 15,000 Cubans, there are forty clubs, composed of rich and poor, young and old, men and women. In Tampa there are eight, in New York eight, in Jamaica five and in Philadelphia two. In Jacksonville, Boston, Chicago, Atlanta, Ocala and New Orleans are other clubs. They collect funds and arms and enlist men. Recently the leaders have inspected the various organizations. Jose Marti, the president, has just arrived in Tampa. The treasurer of the party is Benjamin Guerra, a wealthy cigar manufacturer. He has worked for Cuba since he was a boy, and is the vice president of the oldest club in this city, Los Independientes. When the island gives the word, the Cubans here will respond.

## UNVEILED.

The Randolph County Soldiers' Monument at Winchester, Ind.

WINCHESTER, Ind., July 22.—Thursday was a gala day in Winchester, and 15,000 people attended the unveiling of the Randolph county soldiers' monument. They came pouring in from the crash of the national salute at sunrise until at 10 o'clock, when the exercises began. Every place was a jam. Col. McGuire, the Sons of Veterans' division commander, delivered an address in the forenoon.

After dinner, following the touching invocation of Chaplain Pierce and the address of welcome of Capt. O. A. Marsh, Department Commander J. B. Cheadle and staff of the Grand Army of the Republic unveiled the monument with the dedicatory ceremonies of that order, and as the bunting dropped away and displayed its graceful proportions to the waiting throng there was a moment's silence and then a hearty cheer to the memory of those it was erected to honor. Gov. Chase, the preacher and veteran soldier, was present and made one of his characteristic speeches.

The monument is fifty feet high, and surmounted by a heroic figure of a union standard-bearer eighteen feet in height. It is strictly military in character, and at each corner of the parapet, at the base, are bronze figures representing the different branches of the service. It was projected by the late James Moorman, who bequeathed a considerable sum for that purpose. The contract for its construction was let July 1, 1889, and the month following the cornerstone was laid by Commander Travis, but owing to a change in the crowning figure the monument was not completed until April.

Guarded With Winchesters.  
BRISTOL, Tenn., July 22.—Another warrant has been sworn out for J. R. Jordan, the slayer of N. C. Adams, charging him with murder in the second degree, and officers are now after him. He is being guarded with Winchesters in the woods near this city by his friends, who defy officers to arrest him. Jordan was set free on an appeal to Judge Rhea last Tuesday on the same charge, he having been sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.

Worthless Bank Assets.  
VINCENNES, Ind., July 22.—It has developed that the worthless assets of the Vincennes national bank will amount to \$100,000 in round figures, and that the officers, directors, and stockholders will be required to raise \$50,000 to \$60,000 to pay off the liabilities. It is surmised that a great many shortages will turn up against the bank which may more than wipe out all the capital, surplus and undivided profits, and may necessitate an assessment upon the stockholders.

He Bet on the Races.  
CHICAGO, July 22.—Charles Bartels, jr., who for one and a half years has been the paying teller of the Central Trust and Savings bank, No. 153 Washington street, disappeared last Saturday, and, it is alleged, with him upwards of \$3,000 of the bank's money. Betting on the races and bad associates are assigned as the causes of his downfall. The bank was secured by a \$10,000 bond of the American Surety Co. of New York.

Union Men Left.  
HAMILTON, Ont., July 22.—The molders' strike which has been in progress here since February last appears to have failed, as far as the men are concerned, as the foundries are all running with non-union men. Most of the latter are outsiders. The wages now paid range from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day instead of a general scale for all hands of \$2.50. Over 100 union men have left and about fifty are here yet.

The Homeless at St. John, N. O.  
HALIFAX, N. S., July 22.—Gen. Sir John Ross received a cable dispatch from the imperial authorities Wednesday ordering him to send a company of royal engineers to St. John's N. F. They are required there to blow down walls which are either dangerous or difficult to remove by ordinary means. The number of families out in 1874 making 9,000 homeless people.

## Presidential Campaign of 1892

GRAND INDUCEMENTS

TO READERS OF

## THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

The Presidential Campaign of 1892 will, without doubt, be the most intensely interesting and exciting in the history of the United States, and country people will be extremely anxious to have all the GENERAL and POLITICAL NEWS and discussions of the day as presented in a National Journal, in addition to that supplied by their own local paper.

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